### §41.25

under any other Federal programs for which it may qualify.

#### §41.25 Reports.

The Navajo Community College shall provide the Director of Education on or before September 1st of each year a report which shall include an accounting of the amounts and purposes for which financial assistance under this subpart was expended during the preceding academic year, the annual cost of the education programs of the College from all sources for such academic year, and a final report of the performance based upon the criteria set forth in the College's stated goals, philosophy or plan of operation. Upon reasonable cause, the Director of Education may extend the period for submitting the annual report. The college shall in addition report to the Director of Education its FTE Indian Student enrollment for each academic term of the academic year within three weeks of the date such FTE calculation is made.

#### §41.26 Technical assistance.

The Director of Education shall furnish technical assistance, either directly or through contract, to the College when requested in writing. Such assistance shall be initiated within thirty (30) days of the College's request. In any case in which the form and source of technical assistance is specified in the request, the Director of Education shall to the extent possible or feasible provide technical assistance in the form requested and through the source so specified. Technical assistance may include, but is not limited to, consulting services in the development of annual statements and reports required under this subpart and accounting, and other technical advice and assistance.

### $\S 41.27$ General provisions.

The general requirements for grant administration in this section are applicable to all grants provided under this subpart to the Navajo Community College.

(a) Services or assistance provided to Indians by the College with the financial assistance provided under this subpart shall be provided in a fair and uniform manner, and admission to the

College shall not be denied any Indian student because such individual is not a member of a specific Indian tribe or because such individual is a member of a specific Indian tribe.

(b) Except as may be otherwise provided in this subpart, the College shall comply with part 276 of this title, subject to express waiver of specific inappropriate provisions of part 276 that may be granted, after request and justification by the College by the Assistant Secretary.

(c) In addition to any other right the college may have under this subpart, the College shall have the right to appeal any adverse decision of the Director of Education under a grant agreement to the Assistant Secretary by filing written notice of appeal with the Assistant Secretary within thirty (30) days of the adverse decision. Within thirty (30) days after receiving notice of appeal, the Assistant Secretary shall conduct a formal hearing at which time the College may present evidence and argument to support its appeal. Within thirty (30) days of the hearing, the Assistant Secretary shall issue a written ruling on the appeal confirming, modifying or reversing the decision of the Director of Education. In the case of a ruling not reversing the Director of Education's decision, the Assistant Secretary shall state in detail the basis for his/her ruling. The ruling of the Assistant Secretary on an appeal shall be final for the Department of the Interior.

### §41.28 Criminal penalties.

Persons submitting or causing to be submitted to the Bureau any false information in connection with any application, report, or other document, upon which the provision of the Federal financial assistance, or any other payment of Federal funds, is based, may be subject to criminal prosecution under provisions such as sections 287, 371, or 1001 of title 18, U.S. Code.

### **PART 42—STUDENT RIGHTS**

Sec.

42.1 What general principles apply to this part?

42.2 What rights do individual students have?

- 42.3 How should a school address alleged violations of school policies?
- 42.4 What are alternative dispute resolution processes?
- 42.5 When can a school use ADR processes to address an alleged violation?
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- 42.8 What are a student's due process rights in a formal disciplinary proceeding?42.9 What are victims' rights in formal dis-
- 42.9 What are victims' rights in formal disciplinary proceedings?
- 42.10 How must the school communicate individual student rights to students, parents or guardians, and staff?
- 42.11 Information collection.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301, Pub. L. 107-110, 115 Stat. 1425

SOURCE: 70 FR 22218, Apr. 28, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

### § 42.1 What general principles apply to this part?

- (a) This part applies to every Bureaufunded school. The regulations in this part govern student rights and due process procedures in disciplinary proceedings in all Bureau-funded schools. To comply with this part, each school must:
- (1) Respect the constitutional, statutory, civil and human rights of individual students; and
- (2) Respect the role of Tribal judicial systems where appropriate.
- (b) All student rights, due process procedures, and educational practices should, where appropriate or possible, afford students consideration of and rights equal to the student's traditional Native customs and practices.

### § 42.2 What rights do individual students have?

Individual students at Bureau-funded schools have, and must be accorded, at least the following rights:

- (a) The right to an education that may take into consideration Native American or Alaska Native values;
- (b) The right to an education that incorporates applicable Federal and Tribal constitutional and statutory protections for individuals; and
- (c) The right to due process in instances of disciplinary actions.

# § 42.3 How should a school address alleged violations of school policies?

- (a) In addressing alleged violations of school policies, each school must consider, to the extent appropriate, the reintegration of the student into the school community.
- (b) The school may address a student violation using alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes or the formal disciplinary process.
- (1) When appropriate, the school should first attempt to use the ADR processes described in §42.4 that may allow resolution of the alleged violation without recourse to punitive action.
- (2) Where ADR processes do not resolve matters or cannot be used, the school must address the alleged violation through a formal disciplinary proceeding under §42.7 consistent with the due process rights described in §42.7.

# § 42.4 What are alternative dispute resolution processes?

Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes are formal or informal processes that may allow resolution of the violation without recourse to punitive action.

- (a) ADR processes may:
- (1) Include peer adjudication, mediation, and conciliation; and
- (2) Involve appropriate customs and practices of the Indian Tribes or Alaska Native Villages to the extent that these practices are readily identifiable.
- (b) For further information on ADR processes and how to use them, contact the Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution by:
- (1) Sending an e-mail to: cadr@ios.doi.gov; or
- (2) Writing to: Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution, Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., MS 5258, Washington, DC 20240.

# § 42.5 When can a school use ADR processes to address an alleged violation?

(a) The school may address an alleged violation through the ADR processes described in §42.4, unless one of the conditions in paragraph (b) of this section applies.